

Claims

1. A method for routine determination of IC_{50} or EC_{50} values for compounds via biological assay at a single concentration, which comprises:
- 5 a) Identifying a biological assay capable of producing a percent effect for a compound tested for activity against a target at a known concentration;
- b) Performing the assay on an initial collection of at least 10 compounds, and at least 1 commercially available compound to be used as positive control, each assayed at a set of 3 to 10 or more concentrations, measuring a
- 10 percent effect at each concentration for each compound;
- c) Determining an IC_{50} or EC_{50} for each of these initial compounds by fitting a mathematical dose response curve to the data for each compound, using a computer, and standard linear or nonlinear regression techniques;
- d) Using the resultant data from these initial compounds to fit a
- 15 mathematical relationship between the IC_{50} or EC_{50} values and the percent inhibition values at a single fixed concentration X ,
- e) Using a computer, and standard linear or nonlinear regression techniques, developing an equation relating IC_{50} or EC_{50} to percent inhibition or percent response on all remaining and future test compounds, at the previously fixed
- 20 single concentration X , and determining the IC_{50} or EC_{50} via the mathematical equation developed in step d).

2. The method of claim 1 wherein said mathematical dose response curve is the Hill function,

$$\text{percent inhibition} = \frac{100}{1 + \left(\frac{IC_{50}}{\text{concentration}} \right)^h}$$

- 25 3. The method of claim 1 wherein said mathematical relationship is $IC_{50} = \exp\{a + b \cdot (\text{percent inhibition at concentration } X)\}$.
4. The method of claim 1 wherein said biological assay is an assay for drug-drug interactions related to the target cytochrome P450 (CYP).

- [illegible]